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THE TWO ANGELS.

God called the nearest angels who dwell
with him above:
The tenderest one was Pity, the dearest
one was Love.

"Arise," He said, "my angels! a wail of
woe and sin
Steal through the gates of heaven and
saddens all within.

"My harps take up the mournful strain
that from a lost world swells,
The smoke of torment clouds the light and
blights the asphodels.

"Fly downward to that under world, and
on its souls of pain
Let Love drop smiles like sunshine, and
Pity tears like rain!"

Two faces bowed before the Throne veiled
in their golden hair:
Four white wings lessened swiftly down
the dark abyss of air.

The way was strange, the flight was long;
at last the angels came
Where swung the lost and nether world,
red-wrapped in rayless flame.

There Pity, shuddering, wept; but Love,
with faith too strong for fear,
Took heart from God's almightiness and
smiled a smile of cheer.

And lo! that tear of Pity quenched the
flame whereon it fell,
And, with the sunshine of that smile, hope
entered into hell!

Two unveiled faces full of joy looked upward to the Thrown,
Four white wings folded at the feet of Him
who sat thereon!

And deeper than the sound of seas, more
soft than falling flake.
Amid the hush of wing and song the
Voice Eternal spake:

"Welcome, my angels! ye have brought a
holier joy to heaven;
Henceforth its sweetest song shall be the
song of sin forgiven!"

—*John G. Whittier, in April Atlantic.*

MERITED PRAISE.

The *Grand Era* in its issue of last Saturday, the 27th ult., has an ably written and timely article on "United States Senator J. R. West," in which that distinguished gentleman is laudably commended for his devotion and integrity in the exercise of his official trust, to the Republicans of Louisiana. We quote:

"Whatever may be said of the others, we have at least one Republican official of whom Louisiana may well be proud. We mean the Hon. J. R. West. He has proved himself an honor to his State, his party, and the position he holds. What is of particular consequence to us, he has proved himself in each and every case the friend of the blacks. Others have been far more profuse in their promises. Their promises have been found as frequently as of the lips rather than the heart. Mr. West, on the other hand has been more ready with his acts than his promises. He has ever been ready to do and to dare all in the interest of his colored constituents. Those colored constituent, to-day, are his warm supporters to a man. The late registration shows an aggregate of 90,781 colored voters in Louisiana. It shows a white vote of 76,823. It is imperfect, as we know full well in that fully three thousand colored voters were deterred from registration, through fears of a White League Democracy. Taking the list as it is, however, and there is a majority of about 14,000 colored voters in Louisiana. Dispute the fact, who may, these 90,781 colored voters are all Republicans. They can only be counted as other than Republicans, through intimidation, cajolery, or fraud. They may not be Republicans of the compromise order, i. e., of those that sell out to the enemy. Nor are they, on the other hand, of those that can be sold out with impunity. They are Republicans because they cannot, will not be Democrats. Ninety thousand seven hundred and eighty one colored voters in Louisiana, are undeniably with the Republican party. Fourteen thousand Republican majority then, is to be counted on in Louisiana from the colored vote alone. Counting five thousand white Republicans only, and as seen, there is a Republican majority of not less than twenty thousand. What ridiculous presumption to claim Louisiana for the Democracy.

"These 90,781 colored Republicans in turn for his honest services in their behalf, are to-day the warm supporters of U. S. Senator West.

"He has never forgotten the fact that seven eighths of his party are colored. Seven eighths of that party to-day can be counted on, in his support.

"In all of this, we would make no invidious claims, or distinctions, on account of color. We would simply show that the colored Republicans of Louisiana, are not ungrateful. Had others of our Republican leaders been like U. S. Senator West there would be little indeed, of political trouble in Louisiana. Want of brains, want of nerve, and more than all, perhaps, want of good faith toward colored Republicans has done no little to effect a partial disorganization in our ranks.

"There is at least one Republican official under whose leadership, those ranks can be closed up as a phalanx, that may not be broken. We are proud to acknowledge him in the person of U. S. Senator West.

"Colored Republicans have at least some few rights. They have the right to be grateful to their friends."

Alluding to Senator West's efforts in behalf of Civil Rights and his votes upon that measure the *Grand Era* concludes:

"He has stood up in the cause of the Republicans of Louisiana, in a manner that does him infinite credit. To him, perhaps, more than any one man, is due the final recognition of the Kellogg government. It is another debt of gratitude, to be acknowledged by the colored Republicans of Louisiana.

"The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback. What shall we say in connection with his name? He is the acknowledged representative of the colored race. He was duly elected by the Legislature of Louisiana to the U. S. Senate. His seat has been contested in, as it seems to us, a most stubborn manner. If Wm. P. Kellogg is Governor, then is the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback U. S. Senator. His rights however, have been so far denied. They have been fought over, in a manner never before seen in a like contested case. In all of this no man has stood firmer in his unyielding advocacy and support than has Senator West. The fight for Senator Pinchback he has justly recoguized as an honest one in behalf of the colored Republicans of the State. He has fought it out on that line. He has never been ashamed to claim him as a personal friend. He has honored him moreover, as the choice of the colored voters of Louisiana. As such he has championed his cause. Had all of our Republican leaders adopted the same manly course, we would long since have had peace in our State. It is this hesitation that dares not meet the issue, that is the secret of all our troubles.

"Senator West of all others, has best stood the test. He has proved himself a Republican, in the true sense of the word. He has made himself the champion of the colored voters of Louisiana. Seven eighths of the Republicans of Louisiana, as a consequence are proud to do him honor. Let him continue in the course he has marked out for himself, and he can rest assured that they will ever gratefully remember and sustain him."

To all of which we subscribe a hearty *Amen.*

THOUGHTS ABOUT OURSELVES.

MR. EDITOR:—The result of the Fall elections and the course of current events have produced an impression among Republicans *pur sang* that the party is ill—alarmingly so. They fear that if not exactly moribond, it is so far gone that the most scientific treatment and assiduous nursing cannot put it on its legs again; at least in a fit condition to enter for the next Presidential sweepstakes. Their fears, I think, are but too well founded; and while regard for the feelings of those patriots eager for power and emulous of place, to whom its existence is as the breath of their nostrils, would forbid the too abrupt announcement of the truth, yet the interests of *nous autres*, the colored citizens of the United States, demand that we should understand that, as far as we are concerned, the Republican party is—dead. As to the cause of its death, opinion seems to be divided; and we shall have to wait for the "Iukwich" of history to account for the manner of its taking off. If then we have any tears to shed on account of its demise, let us prepare to shed them now, so that we may the sooner betake ourselves to the discharge of the sterner duties which await us. Foremost among those duties is that of learning to think and act for ourselves; always as far as our white fellow-citizens will permit, in conjunction with them; but, whenever they are averse to cooperation with us, without them. It would be truly strange if out of "the nett'e danger" which we apprehend in the return of the Democratic party to power, we should, under the pressure of its unfriendly legislation, learn to pluck "this flower, safety, through self-reliance and self-help. And yet it would be not only in accordance with the teachings of history, but would add another link to the chain of special providences which have rescued our people from the slough of slavery and placed them on the firm ground of progressive, social development. Necessity, the mother of invention, is also the mainspring, so to speak, of that constant movement which marks and makes the advancement of mankind. In the wise administration of public as well as of private affairs the main thing to be considered is not what we want, but what we can do without. Those things which cannot be dispensed with are necessities, and to their acquisition our efforts ought primarily to be directed: other things are superfluities, and though desirable are not essential. Therefore, in view of our peculiar condition, the first question which should engross our consideration is: What do we need? That being ascertained, the pathway of progress lies open before us; for, if we thoroughly provide for the needs of to-day, we can safely leave the morrow to take care of itself. One thing, as matters now stand, it seems to me, we can do without—a party. If parties need us they will not be backward in making it known; but that, if we have learned wisdom from the past, would change the aspect of affairs, opening out the whole vista of political life. CIVIS.

A COLOR LINE

A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* relates this characteristic incident:

I was sitting in the Senate gallery yesterday when Bruce the colored Senator from Mississippi, got up from his seat on the Republican side, and came up to converse with Mr. Alcorn, his colleague, who has a seat on the Democratic side. While they sat side by side in harmonious conversation, I was amused by a running comment between two men in the gallery. From something they said, soon after, it seems that they were farmers from an adjoining county in Maryland. Says one; "Look at that will you? A nigger coming over to sit with Democrats in the United States Senate!" No. 2 tried to sooth his irritated friend by philosophical reflections, such as this: "We may as well grin and bear it; the civil rights bill is law now, and, if our side had control, they'd be afred to repeal it. And, after all, that nigger looks clean, and maybe he will keep his place and be respectful." Number 1 went on in a doleful strain; "It would make my old father turn in his coffin to see such a sight as this. Well, I guess it is better that he be kivered up in the ground, rather than be alive to see what I see now." I give the exact words of these old Marylanders, taken down on the spot, and they were evidently honest, well-meaning men, too. If this is the average farmer in Maryland, what must be the condition of the far-off States like Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana?

Tennessee is singing the praises of David Holloway, a locomotive engineer, who met his death at his post of duty. The recent floods had borne away bridges on the Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, and with a passenger train Holloway had been cautiously feeling his way along the line. A working party had constructed a bridge over Sweetwater creek, and under instructions, Holloway detached his engine to make a trial of the strength of the new structure. As he reached the approach he bade his fireman leave the train, saying that the work was perilous, and the sacrifice of one life would be enough. The fireman stepped from the footboard, the engine moved upon the bridge. It was night. Presently there was heard a crash of timbers. The frail bridge had given away, and David Holloway was a dead man. Well might the fireman say to the coroner's jury: 'No nobler man than David Holloway lived. He seemed to fear that he would not get safely over the 'bridge, and when he told me the 'last to get off the engine, his voice 'trembled so that he could scarcely 'speak.'—*Exchange.*

A CURE EOR LOCKJAW.

In the course of lectures, recently delivered before the British Society of Arts by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, the following important remarks were made upon nitrite of amyl: "One of these specimens, I mean the nitrite of amyl, has within the last few years obtained a remarkable importance, owing to its extraordinary action upon a body. A distinguished chemist, Professor Guthrie, while distilling over nitrite of amyl from amylic alcohol, observed that the vapor, when inhaled, quickened his circulation, and made him feel as if he had been running. There was flushing of his face, rapid action of his heart, and breathlessness. In 1861-62 I made a careful and prolonged study of the action of this singular body, and discovered that it produced its effects by causing an extreme relaxation, first of the blood vessels, and afterward of the muscular fibers of the body. To such an extent did it thus relax, I found it would overcome the tetanic spasm produced by strychnia; and having thus discovered its action, I ventured to propose its use for removing the spasm in some of the extremest spasmodic diseases. The results have more than realized my expectations. Under the influence, of this agent, one of the most agonizing of known human maladies, called *angina pectoris*, has been brought under such control that the paroxysms have been regularly prevented, and, in one instance at least, altogether removed. Even tetanus, or lockjaw, has been subdued by it, and in two instances, of an extreme kind, so effectively as to warrant the credit of what may be truly called a cure." *Scientific American.*

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The recipe is that of M. Cassar, a French physician: Take two tablespoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed and frequently renewed. The chlorine gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of this treatment: From 1810 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into Breslau Hospital was 184, of whom only two died; from 1783 to 1824 there were admitted into the hospital at Zurich 223 persons, bitten by different animals (182 by dogs), of whom only four died.

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

To Our Patrons.

On the eve of important changes to take place in the future management and policy of THE LOUISIANIAN "we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

"Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests we shall foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed."

In view of the importance of the campaign of 1876 in which the President of the Republic is to be chosen together with the entire State government, including the supreme judiciary, and aware of the grave mistakes made by our people in the choice of some of our rulers in the past, conscious of the embarrassments and difficulties to be surmounted by us in reaching our white fellow citizens in the heat of a political contest; and understanding the purpose of certain designing men to continue and if possible intensify the antagonism which they have created between the races in order that they may continue to use them; we have concluded that the time has arrived when an effort should be made to enable our white fellow-citizens to better understand the feelings and wishes of the colored people.

To this end—cognizant of the wants, tastes, and disposition of both the white and colored people of Louisiana, and satisfied that unless something is done in this direction we shall all be swamped in a common ruin—we intend to throw ourselves into the breach, and save our people and State farther wrongs from these unprincipled men; and in the attempt to accomplish this desirable task we shall spare neither white nor black, Republican nor Democrat; we shall bestow praise where it is due and will censure those whose short comings deserve it; and shall confidently expect the kind cooperation and aid of every friend of universal liberty, impartial justice, and the future peace and prosperity of Louisiana.

The American Citizen of Lexington, Ky., though as yet but attained to the middle of its first volume, has already acquired merited distinction among our journalistic *confreres* for the literary excellence and ability with which it is controlled. In so beridden a State as Kentucky, cursed as that commonwealth is with the domination of the most prejudiced and caste imposing political party, misnamed the Democracy, the *American Citizen* has manfully battled for equal rights and the freedom of citizenship our country and its institutions proclaim. The influences for good of so able and plucky an advocate as our Kentucky contemporary are beginning to be manifested all over that State. The *Courier-Journal*, under the management of Mr. Watereon, a pronounced Independent from the Bourbon Democracy, accepting the good offices of the *American Citizen*, and though as yet widely differing from the views it presents, according our *confrere* the esteem its ability and service, and true devotion to the higher interests of the State demand.

THE PHELPS' RETURNING BOARD AND THE APPROACHING LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The attempted *coup d'etat* of January fourth, organized by the White League and its adherents to overthrow Republican control in Louisiana, resulted as disastrously and ignominiously in defeat as will the next attempt to accomplish this purpose in the extra session to assemble on the 14th of this month; when the extraordinary "adjustment" proposition will be made known to the public and its hideousness exposed to Republicans.

The adjustment organs, the *Times* and *Picayune*, tell us that a dispatch from Mr. Wheeler received Tuesday states that he will be in New Orleans on the 12th of April, as the representative of the Congressional Committee, to see that the "adjustment" is carried out according to its terms. We should like these immaculate (?) newspapers to tell us where Mr. Wheeler gets his authority to create a Legislature for Louisiana, and under what law State or National? The constitution of the State of Louisiana makes each house of the General Assembly the *sole* judge of the election, qualification, and return of its members; and neither Mr. Wheeler, the Congressional House of Representatives, nor even the President of the United States, have *authority* to change its composition.

The committee which has assumed to "adjust" our legislative affairs is *functus officio*, the Congress that created it having died by limitation; and even if the National House of Representatives possessed the authority to create such a committee, this committee would still be powerless, for both the body creating it and the committee itself are things of the past. If Mr. Wheeler and his associates claim to act as arbitrators, for whom do they arbitrate? It must be the Conservatives only, for, certainly, the Republicans of Louisiana have had nothing to do with it; even Mr. Packard, the only *individual* Republican present in New York during the hatching of this plan, denies representing the Republican party. Governor Kellogg, also, declares that he was not consulted and is in no way a party to the transaction. The Phelps Returning Board having thus incubated, its labors secretly revealed are conveyed only by innuendo and the Governor's proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature.

The primary object of assemblage being the "adjustment," let us see what the compromise Democrats want Republicans to do. A Republican House with its Speaker and officers is asked by its *own vote* to abdicate and instal in their stead gentlemen whom Mr. Phelps and associates at New York have declared as their successors. This "adjustment," if done, will secure peace and prosperity personally and otherwise to the Governor. The cry of "usurper" and "carpet-bagger" will be no longer heard in the land, and "Boss" Packard so long the abomination of the native Leaguer will be accepted into full fellowship. For these admirable concessions, never to be too gratefully received, the Republican party is required "to step down and out." Colored citizens and their tried leaders are to be pushed to the wall, and the State and its interests, politically and otherwise, handed over to the harpies an adjustment on such a basis will create.

The rights, privileges, and representation of a hundred thousand honest and loyal citizens are to be thus bartered away; and the success of great principles, for which the Nation has spent millions of treasure and thousands of lives, thus sacrificed.

For this, Republicans are asked to accept the Phelps Returning Board decision. For this they are asked to abandon all chance for contest and continued supremacy in 1876 with its State and National issues involved; and for this they are to completely surrender their party entity and success. Gentlemen, Republican legislators, this is the picture, how do you like it?

Ex-Gov. Warmoth is reported the largest shareholder and consequent manager in the New Orleans *Picayune*.

THE TIMES AND PICAYUNE.

Some days since the *Times* and *Picayune*, our city contemporaries, with a candor and ingenuousness truly edifying to the public, informed their readers and our community how each of these journals were managed, by whom controlled, and in what interest directed. What before was a matter of conjecture was thus developed into certainty. Put upon the stand each testified of the other certain personal matters of so dirty a character, that, to the credit of New Orleans journalism and the public morals, we could have wished unsaid by each in their defense. While the one blackened and defamed, the other retorted in like manner, showing both journals to be in their *personnel* strongly objectionable. With the character thus promulgated and knowledge gained the reading public are likely to understand the purpose and tendencies of both these daily papers under their present management. According to each both are controlled and mainly edited by gentlemen whose interests in the State may be said to be largely made up from the amount of paper in the shape of warrants and coupons of the State's indebtedness they both, according to disclosures, possess. Hence the wonderful interest each now maintain in the consummation of the adjustment presented by the Phelps Returning Board.

Our city which once boasted of an independent, high toned, daily press, however misguided and perverted in opinions or politics, being now represented in great part by journals controlled and directed by a ring of adventurers, whose interests involved in the retention of ill gotten gains seek to mould public sentiment in their favor by the daily iteration of falsehoods. In accomplishing this common purpose each have now laid aside for the nonce the heart burnings begotten of mutual jealousies and distrust, and with united front clamor for their objects. The adjustment scheme seems a happy solution for the accomplishment of their hopes. If the turbulent fellows who constitute the White League can be only given offices, and thus quieted; if the Legislature in its extra session will so decide; and if the Governor, favoring the programme, will only exert his utmost to turn over the State, its lawful Republican majority, and the interests of the entire people to their rapacious control, all will be well and the situation "exceeding pleasant."

The obstacles to be overcome are it is known quite insurmountable; but persistent hammering and continued misrepresentations are trusted to weaken these. The fact that a large majority of the people are in no wise willing that their representation in the Legislature should be determined in New York city by a bevy of "defunct Federal officials"—as U. S. Senator Logan characterizes them—seems to be no hindrance to their designs. The Associated Press agent here kindly telegraphs the country that the *Times* and *Picayune* favor adjustment and the people of Louisiana hunger after and thirst for it. This with continued attacks upon leading Republicans and our colored citizens as the only parties opposed to the compromise make up the present daily utterances of these journals.

With these cogent facts and in the light of every day expressions wherein both the *Times* and *Picayune* decry and insult the intelligence and disposition of our people in the attempt to antagonize the races and crush all manly growth and thought among colored citizens, we do not believe that our representatives in the Legislature will be deceived, or blind as to the course they should pursue in the approaching session.

Major Jack Wharton, well known in Louisiana as a brilliant *raconteur* and former Secretary of State of ex-Gov. Warmoth, was appointed on Tuesday Adjutant General of the State militia by the Governor. The genial disposition and personal reputation of the new incumbent have incited the good opinion of the press of this city on the selection.

The Washington *National Republican* has a story about Major R. S. Shelley of this city, well known here as a journalist and correspondent, which is sufficiently humorous as exciting to deserve mention. According to the *Republican* the Major has recently taken unto himself a rib, one of Washington's fair beauties; and stopping at Willard's made the acquaintance of a trio of Englishmen, New York newspaper and magazine correspondents, doing the capital. Charmed with the Major's genial humor, and possibly the bright eyes of his fair bride, one of the Englishmen, a Mr. Emmet, finding time hanging too heavily on his hands, became very friendly to the Major; he and his bride accompanied their new friend to the opera, accepting his private box, and went elsewhere among the pleasant sights of Washington. All at once came a change, a blighting change. The Major one day received a note addressed to Mrs. Shelley, inviting her for a buggy ride with their friend Emmet; which so wrought upon the susceptible feelings of the blissful groom that he vowed vengeance then and there upon the would-be spoiler of his honor. Emmet, who claims that his note was intended for the Major and not his bride, became alarmed at the wrathful words reported to him of his friend; and while the former seemed careful to avoid encountering his presumed wronger, the latter was no less anxious to prevent disturbance, and therefore wrote a note to the Major disclaiming any intention of impropriety, and that it was Mr. Shelley's company he wished in his buggy. This apology Mr. Shelley would not accept; and at last accounts, vowing vengeance and blood, the Major had resolved to meet the Englishman and settle the question according to the code duello. The *Republican* impartially mentions both as good shots, and complacently concludes its recital of, on the whole rather a humorous story, with the painful doubt that both may develop into "bloody corpses."

QUACK JOURNALISM.

The *Picayune* and *Times* of New Orleans devote a large portion of their space from day to day to Senator West and Senator elect Pinchback. If in the olden time journals laying claim to respectability, thought it well to descend from the lofty height and pure atmosphere of principle to dabble in the mire of personalities they were sure of paying the penalty by losing the sanction of the names which lent respectability to their editorial columns; or left without the patronage of the respectable readers who read to inform the mind rather than to inflame their passions. But to-day we do these things better in Louisiana. The so-called conservative press of this city has constructed a basis of journalistic honor and efficiency so peculiar that it may be viewed in the light of a patent. It begins by confounding things with men. The office of Senator of the United States is one established by the grandest and purest minds the republic ever saw, and the sacred trusts committed to the keeping of the occupant has ever been held in the highest esteem by all. The nation has seen in the Senate great men like Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, and small ones like Pierce, Buchanan, and Davis; but the public in times past spoke kindly of even the smallest and weakest of these Senators, because of the importance and dignity of the office they filled. When Daniel O'Connel was asked if he thought he was entitled to a seat in Parliament his reply was: "Ask my constituents." And did these scribblers of the "Conservative press" understand the first principles of our electoral system they would address themselves to the task of proving to the people the sacredness of the ballot and illustrating the necessarily representative character of those chosen by it. For no people can be purer than their representatives in high places, unless the representative shall, after his election, soil the garments of the embassador with the filth of his own personal treachery. If this fact was borne in mind by the detractors of Senators West and Pinchback, these detractors might be saved the shame and confusion which may overwhelm them in the future, as we have known it to have once done in the past, when the detractors of Governor Warmoth licked his boots to secure his cooperation.

It is noticeable that as Gen. Butler remarked of the Hon. C. P. Thomson his Democratic successor in Massachusetts, no man there, whatever his political creed, dare affirm other than absolute devotion to the rights of all American citizens, regardless of race, color, or previous condition. In a speech before the Constitutional Club in Boston recently, Mr. Thompson said: "It is elementary and fundamental that we should hold religiously to the Constitution; in the second place, it is elementary and fundamental that there should be perfect equality on the part of all citizens; that there should be no distinction through North and South, East and West, and when the Democratic party suffers another party to take a step in advance of it in that matter, it places itself in a wrong position. It is the natural position of the Democratic party to be foremost in defense of the liberties of the people—foremost for the masses of the people. Our faith is in the people, and if the country is to be saved it is not to be saved by the few, but by the good judgement and sound sense, and honest action of all the people of the country. I want nothing said about colored people nothing said about white. I want no discrimination in any manner or form. They left the word out of the Constitution, and I want it forever left out of future legislation. And that party which in the present state of affairs, endeavors to put the colored man or the white man into the law, puts the badge of inferiority upon one or the other. We are not to treat the colored people as wards of the white people. They are not to be the wards of the General Government, or the wards of the State Government, but they ought to be, as they are, thank God, American citizens, with all their rights and privileges as American citizens."

According to the *Picayune*, State Auditor Clinton is the moneyed man and real owner of the New Orleans *Times*, Messrs. Stontmyer and Judson being simply his representatives. With this information the *Times* course in defense of the Auditor and general policy upon all questions affecting that officer will be rightly understood.

Judge Henry C. Dibble, ex-Assistant Attorney General, was out in a two column letter in the *Picayune* of Tuesday in vindication of himself from the charge of having gone over to the Democracy. The Judge disclaims any intention of this character, and in explaining his much commented upon letter to ex-Congressman Foster, takes care to point to the position of Gov. Kellogg in his adjustment plans of to-day as an acceptance of the views he then urged. In a humorous comment on the Phelps' New York returning board the witty Dibble lets fly the following:

"In my letter I expressed my conviction of the necessity of reconstruction of some sort. I saw that it was absolutely necessary that measures should be taken to establish a government which would have the express or implied consent of the people of both political parties. I was right in this for the whole country has since expressed such views. I offered no suggestion as to what should be done. I secretly believed that it would be necessary to have a new election. I was right again, for the election has since been held. I did not imagine that it would be feasible to do the voting for the General Assembly in Mr. Phelps' office, Wall street, New York city, but it seems that remarkable feat has been accomplished, and I sincerely wish and pray that the *new plan for making a State government* may prove successful in this one instance."

Gov. Kellogg moved into his new residence on Rampart street Wednesday. It is understood the event occasioned quite a house warming from invited officials and adjustment legislators on the evening of that day.

MEN ALWAYS FIT FOR FREEDOM.

A better commentary on the application of civil rights and all the claims and privileges of citizenship, we have recently refreshed our memory in observing, is the following passage from random readings whose exact authority we cannot now determine, though we attribute it to Macauly:

"There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day: but the remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun.

"The blaze of beauty and liberty may, at first, dazzle and bewilder nations, which have become half blind in the house of bondage, but let them gaze on and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few spare men learn to reason, the extreme violence of opionion subsides, hostile theories correct Each other and the scattered elements of breath cease to conflict and begin to Colasco and at length a system of justice and order is educed of chaos.

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery they may indeed wait on forever.

The New Orleans Athenaeum literary club, whose excellences we have heretofore alluded to in our columns, instancing some of the gems of production read before that organization, had a very agreeable meeting last Thursday night at the residence of Mrs Geo. Paris. Besides the usual essays, readings, and music, the members were especially pleased with the remarks of Bishop Brown of the A. M. E. Church, who, present by invitation, in reply to a pleasant welcome from Vice President Martin in behalf of the club made an excellent response.

Old in the refining influences of culture and association the Bishop made a short address, which we much regret we have not the space to transcribe. A notable event for our city we think is the fact that this association of ladies and gentlemen of purely literary tastes and enjoyments recognizes in full the value of that equality embodied in the principles of Woman's Rights, by the selection of a lady President, who graces her rather difficult duties with marked ability and precision.

GOVERNOR MORTON.

This distinguished champion of the cause of loyal government and lawful representation in Louisiana is now among us. Our Republican friends, and leading colored representatives generally, intend expressing to him and Senator Cameron our people's respects before their departure.

PERSONAL.

The following named constitute the Senatorial party now in our city *en route* to Mexico; probably leaving here to-day or to-morrow per Government dispatch steamer:

Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania; Senator and Mrs. Morton, Indiana; Senator Anthony, Rhode Island; Senator Patterson, South Carolina, Senator Dennis, Maryland; Hon, Thos. A. Scott and wife, Pennsylvania; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and wife, Georgia; Major Ben Perley Poore and Miss Poore, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Wayne, McVeagh, Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Merrill, Mrs. Mallon, Miss Peters, Miss Corlidge, Mr. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Mackey, Philadelphia; Colonel Grant and Captain Grant of Georgia.

The lecture of Geo. T. Downing, Esq., on Chas. Sumner is very favorably spoken of by the press. Mr. Downing's intimacy and knowledge of the deceased statesman gave him excellent opportunities in the preparations of his theme, which it seems he has ably mastered.

We return our thanks to Mr. Jas. Trayman, porter on one of the Pullman Palace cars, for his attention and services to the Louisiana delegation, Senator Pinchback and the State officials accompanying him, on their recent trip home from Louisville to Montgomery. Careful and attentive in his duties Mr. Trayman's marked regard for our friends has won him not only their esteem, but grateful remembrances for the future; alleviating by his thoughtful consideration an otherwise tedious journey.

Ex-Confederate President Jefferson Davis, who has been in our city the past fortnight, has written a letter to a meeting of Irish citizens at Memphis, where action was taken upon the death of John Mitchel, in which he says:

"Gentlemen—Unable to be with you, I send you my heartfelt sympathy in your proposed tribute to the patriot and devotee to liberty—John Mitchel. Together we struggled for State rights, for the supremacy of the Constitution, for community independence, and after defeat were imprisoned together. As my friend I mourn for him, and regret his death as a loss to mankind."

U. S. Commissioner R. G. Shannon has had an important case of the violation of civil rights before him, presented by Mr. Louis Chevalier and wife against the captain and clerk of the river steamboat Seminole for denial of equal cabin accommodations. The defendants were bound over in the sum of $500 each for appearance before the U. S. District Court.

Bishop John M. Brown of the A. M. E. Church returned here from his visit to Texas, a part of his diocese, the early part of the week. He will remain in the city a few days and thence departing via Nashville Tenn., will reach Washington, the home of himself and family, about the middle of the month. We are pleased to note the Bishop in excellent health and spirits.

Gen. T. Morris Chester and Mr. Belden, counselors in the civil rights case of Miss Emily Lobre, wherein that lady obtained judgment for $250 damages in Judge Lynch's court against Lopez, the confectioner on Canal street, for refusal of a glass of soda because of her complexion, have this week obtained another suit of like character urged by ——— against Kuntz. Suits of this kind prosecuted under our State laws have proved very beneficial in causing the abandonment of the absurd conduct practiced heretofore so largely by these and similar places.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

[From the Indiana Journal.]

But Alexandria has its drawbacks as well as its attractions, and among these are its taverns, or to speak more politely, its hotels. One of the reasons why it has not outstripped New York is its lack of hotel accommodations. Its splendid water facilities and canal communications, its nearness to the battle-field of Bull Run and to the oyster beds of the lower Potomac, are but a few of its commercial advantages, while the drowsy atmosphere that surrounds the place makes it a most attractive resort for those who find life a burden. But its lack of hotel accommodations has proven more than an offset for these advantages. They are not only deficient in number, but in quality. They are of that kind that whichever one a man goes to he wishes he had gone to another, and if he tries them all he wishes he had stayed at home. They are devoid of all conveniences, and not fully supplied with anything but dirt and vermin. To have spent a night in one of these is a subject of life long regret to any man. Yet, meagre and miserable as these hotel accommodations were, we are told they are now diminished by the closing of one of them on account of the passage of the civil rights bill. Probably the landlord could not bring himself to the desperate decision of furnishing the same accommodations to negroes that he had been giving to whites. It was bad enough to treat Caucasians so but to inflict the same outrages on the poor African was more than the Alexandria landlord could bring himself to do. Therefore he closed the hotel. He did not even wait to see whether any colored man would consent to partake of his scurvy fare, but with true democratic instinct, jumped to the conclusion that under

the civil rights bill all the negroes in the United States would immediately rush to Alexandria and clamor for admission into his quarters, and so he closed his tavern. It is a sad blow to the commercial prorperity of the country, and a terrible illustration of the demoralizing effect of the civil rights law on the average democratic mind.

The Ladies Masonic Fair, at 172 Canal street, the coming week will be found of interest to our amusement loving public. The object being a good one and the entertainment offered particularly pleasing, we especially commend it.

The *Picayune*, donbtless, with a view of commending attention to the necessities of a like law for our State, instances the following enactment by the recent session of the Alabama Legislature:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That any man who, by means of temptations, deceptions, arts, flattery, or a promise of marriage, seduces any unmarried female in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and may also be imprisoned in the county jail or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than twelve months, or one or both, at the discretion of the court trying the same; provided, however, that no conviction shall be had under this act on the uncorroborated testimony of the female upon whom such seduction is charged.

Press opinions from Republican exchanges all over the State, relative to Senator Pinchback and the postponement of his case by the Senate until December next, are very strong in his commendation and support. Our contemporaries all assuming an injustice inflicted upon the State and the Republican majority of Louisiana.

The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet and the Rev. Wm. F. Butler, both noted colored divines of New York city, are just now having a very respectable tilt through the columns of the *Progressive American*, in controversy on the application of civil rights in the public schools, and the attitude of the colored school teachers thereon. Mr. Butler is charged by Mr. Garnet with having slandered the teachers, in an address which that gentleman recently made; in which he is stated to have insinuated the colored school teachers as opposed to common schools from interested and personal motives. Whereat the Rev. Henry Highland is indignant and pronounces the teachers to be no such unworthy persons; but pleading for mixed teachers and mixed schools. From the ability of both the clerical gentlemen the controversy in their respective pulpits and through the press creates some feeling among our New York brethren.

Gen. B. F. Butler has been requested by the colored citizens of Boston to accept a public testimonial of their esteem for his services in the passage of the Civil Rights bill. The General has consented, and the demonstration will probably have place about the fifteenth of the present month.

We observe that the colored citizens of Newark, N. J., had a grand Civil Rights demonstration on Tuesday, the 30th ult. Senator Pinchback and other distingnished gentlemen were announced as the speakers. Our Senator was not there in the flesh, though we doubt not he was present in spirit.

Senator Pinchback reached New Orleans on Monday evening last and was welcomed by hosts of friends who tendered him a cordial reception. Right glad are we to hear of his return and we hope he will give the public a full account of his treatment in Washington and the real cause of his defeat in the Senate.—When that statement does come, certain Senators will get such a showing up that they will wish that they had accorded a better showing to the legally elected Senator from this State. Senator Pinchback is not a man to be trifled with, nor is he one to remain quiet when deprived of his just, honest, and legally acquired rights, and when he raises his voice to denounce, his traducers will be shown up in their appropriate colors.—*West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.*

We have not heard a harsh word spoken, or read an unfavorable criticism in any newspaper upon the subject of Gen. A. S. Badger's appointment to the Tax Collectorship of the fourth New Orleans district. Gen. Badger is universally esteemed as a brave, competent and honorable man, and his invaluable services to the State Government in its hour of peril have entitled him to the best favors Gov. Kellogg has to bestow.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

Not only so but as a true earnest and unswerving Republican Gen. Badger is deserving of all the honors a grateful people and party can bestow.

A monster meeting was held at Exposition Hall, New Orleans, Thursday evening, to welcome the return of Senator Pinchback from Washington and listen to his views upon the situation. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing with people of all classes and shades, among whom were many of the most prominent Republicans and Democrats of the State. The welcome address of Hon. J. Sella Martin, and the response of Senator Pinchback were both eloquent, able, and pleasing efforts, and we shall endeavor to give them more extended notice hereafter. Fresh from the scene of his ineffective labors to secure justice at the hands of the Senate, it must have been peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Pinchback to receive such a warm greeting from his constituents. So long as he holds their confidence and good will, he can well afford to bide patiently the action of the Senate upon his claim for a seat.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

The ovation of which Senator Pinchback was the recipient, on his arrival at New Orleans on last Monday, was a full indemnity to that distinguished colored man, for the outrage committed upon him in the United States Senate, and served to prove that unjust verdicts can not alienate the honest masses from their idols.—*Iberville Republican.*

STAUB has not yet altogether determined, though he is not sure he shall not accept the pressing invitation to accompany the U. S. Senatorial party on their trip to Mexico. Only fear of leaving his thousands of patrons who daily throng his news-stand at Goldthwaite's Book store, 69 Canal street, deters. Newspapers from all sections of the country, literary magazines, reviews and illustrated weeklies, always on hand.

HOW RICH MEN BEGIN LIFE

[New York Sun.]

Cornelius Vanderbilt began life with an old pirogue running between Staten Island and New York city, carrying garden stuff to market. With two or three thousand dollars from that source he entered upon steadily increasing enterprises, until he amassed the enormous sum of $50,000,000.

A. T. Stewart first bought a few laces at auction, and opened his way to success in a dingy little shop in Broadway, near the site of his wholesale establishment. Years of rigid, honest, shrewd management and wisdom in things both great and small, have made him the monumental merchant of the nineteenth century.

Daniel Drew, inhis early life, was a cattle driver at the munificent rate of 75 cents a day, and he has now driven himself into an estate valued at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

George Law, at 45, years of age was a common day laborer on the docks, and at present counts his fortune at something like $10,000,000.

Robert L. and Alexander Stuart the sugar refiners, in their boyhood sold molasses candy, which their widowed mother had made at a cent a stick, and to-day they are worth probably $5,000,000 to 6,000,000 a piece.

Marshal O. Roberts is the possessor of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 and yet until he was twenty-five he did not have $100 he could call his own.

H. B. Claflin the eminent dry goods merchant, worth it is estimated $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 commenced the world with nothing but energy, determination and hope and see how munificently he has invested them.

The Aldine for April is as usual most agreeable in artistic and literary excellence.

There can not be other than a most assured sensation, in the "Historical and Centennial Romance of the Revolution," which it commences in this number, under the taking name of "The Spur of Monmouth," with the additional information that it is written by an "Ex-Pension-Agent," and that the events to be portrayed have been preserved in the memories of eye-witnesses up to a certain period, and thence conveyed by one who listened to their narratives—the whole being, as the writer phrases it, "from personal relations and documents never before made public." But the Centennial tendency of *The Aldine* does not end here: there is a full-page picture of the "Battle of Lexington," capitally drawn by John S. Davis, and showing the salient features of that memorial conflict, in a manner equally blending force and judgment. In other art features this number of *The Aldine* is rich almost beyond the average. "The path of Duty," a capital drawing by Davis, after Mercie, engraved with admirable effect by T. Dole, some of whose exquisite work we have already noticed; three views in Southern Utah, the "Narrows," "Valley of the Babbling Waters," and "Temple of the Virgin," all by Thomas Moran, convey the scenery of that wild region with great force and rare beauty: "John of Arc at the Siege of Paris," and "The Parisian Men of September," illustrate two very different yet equally striking scenes in French history; and a noble group of "Gnarled Gray Trunks," three fine views of Wells Cathedral, and a pair of splendid "Stag-Hounds," make up the pictorial treasures of what we must again designate as a remarkable number.

In prose, besides the new novel already mentioned, we have another (and nearly the last) installment of "Lost Lillian Bracy," a sweet little bit called "Dream-Fairies," by X. B. Beaux; a tasteful, brief story "Clochette," By Augusta Von Bubna; "A Gift from St. Petersburg," sparkling with diamonds, by A. K. Sulzer;" a pleasant paper on the "Habits of Authors," by Amanda B. Harris; and "In the North Woods," having a mournful significance as the last printed utterances of the late artist, Jhon A. Hows. In the direction of rhyme—we have a poem of heart-breaking sadness as well as beauty, "By the Dead," by Eben E. Rexford; a sadder, and if possible a sweeter one "For Baby's Sake," by Sophy Langdon; a sparkling "Little Jack Frost," by Chas. Sangster, (the Canadian poet): "Ice Jewelry," by W. W. Baily; and "Lord Ronald's Stag-Hounds," by John Hay Furness.

The Aldine Company have established an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England and are distributing their works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting among their subscribers. Art premiums valued at $2,500, are distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets at $6 00 each entitle the holder to *The Aldine* for a year to the new chromo and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane New York City.

A Grand Fair

Will be held under the auspices of the Daughters of the Eastern Star, for the Benefit of their Brothers of the Richmond Lodge No. 1, Stringer Lodge No. 2, Parsons Lodge No. 3, working under the jurisdiction of the Eureka Grand Lodge A.·. F.·. A.·. A.·. Y.·. M.·. of Louisiana, at No. 172 Canal street, between Dryades and Baronne streets, commencing MONDAY, March 29, 1875, and continuing eleven days, under the auspices of the following officers: Mrs. O. J. Dunn, President; Mrs. J. H. Ingraham, Vice President; Mrs. J. M. West, Treasurer; Mrs. E. McCarthy, Secretary. mh27 tf

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LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right curse under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors: and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous bad administration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limit of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed Constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivance to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and correctly polled; and to this end [illegible] officers to take charge of the election should be [illegible] citizens of all parties [illegible] at least does not exist [illegible] else than a fair election.

8. That we invoke the [illegible] Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the reclamation and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Scherton of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brook, shir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greenof Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochot, of St. Martin; Greene of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

MIGNONNEITTE SOCIAL CLUB.

[Communicated.]

Our many readers will call to mind a notice that appeared in our columns a short time since in compliment to this sterling organization.

Since then we have steadily kept its progress in view, and we are pleased it has handsomely succeeded in verifying our prediction.

Favored with an invitation we attended one of its regular meetings on Wednesday evening, the 24th ult. After the disposal of their regular order of business, a series of literary and musical exercises followed; while it may strike some as being somewhat improper, yet we are sanguine of pardon when we attempt to be invidious and make especial and commendable mention of the very excellent and careful reading of Mrs. Thos. Boswell; an essay on Grecian Mythology by Mr. E. P. Cleary, which clearly demonstrated that this Club, although in the morning of its life, has been enabled to grasp and correctly handle subjects which more erudite and experienced minds have often shrank from.

Mr. Alexander J. Kenner, an excellent and agreeable Shakespearian readers of our city, being present, was solicited to favor the Club, which he did by finely rendering the famous speech of "Marc Anthony over the dead body of Cæsar" in a manner which provoked unbounded silence throughout its rendition; and at its close he was greeted by a storm of raptuous applause. Mr. Kenner's excellent rendition of this most difficult piece will cause him long to be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to hear him.

The Club is under the supervision of careful officers, and the members evince no less an interest to excel. The literary department is under the able direction of Mr. Chas. H. Merrit, a very intelligent and promising young gentleman.

We again advise our friends interested in organizations of this character to visit it on the evening of its regular meeting (Wednesday) at No. 182 St. Mary street.

AS A WOMAN LOOKS TO A PREACHER.

[From Rev. Charles Kingley's "Hypatia."]

A woman of some two-and-twenty summers, formed in the most voluptuous mold of Grecian beauty, whose complexion showed every violet vein through its veil of luscious brown; her little bare feet, as they dimpled the cushions, were more perfect than were Aphrodite's, and softer than a swan's bosom. Every swell of her bust and arms showed through the thin gauze robe, while her lower limbs were wrapped in a shawl of orange silk, embroidered with wreaths of shells and roses. Her dark hair lay carefully spread out upon the pillow, in a thousand ringlets entwined into gold and jewels; her languishing eyes blazed like diamonds from a cavern under eyelids darkened and deepened with black antimony; her lips pouted by themselves, by habit or by nature, into a perpetual kiss; slowly she raised one lazy little hand; slowly the ripe lips opened, and in a most pure and melodious Attic she lisped her huge lover's question to the monk, and repeated it before the boy could shake off the spell and answer.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN

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POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.
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Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
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Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
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Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp
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Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
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Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

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Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
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Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, sonthwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
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Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
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Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

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Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*72 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochablave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4 Basin street
151 Canal and Robertsen, Bagod's lane
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti sts
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 15, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 5, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Lafarpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart sts
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatman near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine sts

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